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# The Pittsburgh Commercial.

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THE WEEKLY COMMERCIAL,
A LARGE SHEET CONTAINING ALL THE
CURRENT NEWS, MISCELLANEOUS, LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC INTELLIGENCE,
AND VALUABLE READING
FOR THE FAMILY.
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## FIRST EDITION.

12 O'CLOCK, M.

## THE WAR.

### HOPES OF PEACE DASHED.

The Thiers-Bismarck Protocol Rejected.

Thiers Ordered to Break Off Negotiations.

Bismarck's Persistence in Demanding Cession of Territory the Cause.

Garibaldi and Troops Captured.

Why Marshall Bazaine Surrendered.

Investment of Belfort Confirmed.

Napoleon Not Going to Elba.

TROCHU'S ESCAPE FROM THE RIOTERS.

### FRANCE.

**Negotiations Broken off.**

VERSAILLES, November 6, 4 P. M., *via* LONDON.—Thiers has received orders from Paris to break off negotiations for an armistice, and leave the royal headquarters.

**The Thiers-Bismarck Protocol Rejected.**
Special to the World.]

VERSAILLES, November 6.—The Provisional Government has finally rejected the protocol agreed upon by Thiers and Bismarck, although previously they signified their approval. Thiers has received orders from Paris to notify Bismarck that his conditions could not be accepted, and return to the Capital immediately. The cause of the rupture is believed to be the persistence of Bismarck in insisting on guarantees for the cession of territory.

The war goes on. The London Echo's cable at London says the struggle will continue all winter.

**Proclamations—General Trochu's Escape from the Rioters.**

NANTES, November 6.—Proclamations from Paris were received to-day by balloon. Members of the government there had issued a proclamation to the people, saying: "You gave us our orders. We have executed them. The certified post within the resolution of the 4th of September engaged us. In resting the great duties which fall upon us we have confidence. The first is the national defense, which must be our army for energetic action, and for all of you the general movement by a severe execution of the laws."

Jules Favre also issued a proclamation saying: The deliverance of the country is our watchword for the present, and the necessity of order and respect for the laws."

The Socialist clubs, in immense numbers, had facilitated Gen. Trochu on his escape from the rioters, and the personal bravery he exhibited at the time. He was at the Hotel de Ville a short speech in reply, in which he said: "The republic alone can save us. If it is lost we shall all be lost."

**Thiers's Leave-taking of the Prussians.**
Special to the World.]

VERSAILLES, November 6—Thiers, after his interview with Bismarck, returned to the Hotel de Rouvroil, where he met the Duke of Saxe-Coburg, who greeted him cordially. Upon taking leave of the Prussian officers at the outposts on his return to Paris, Thiers pointed to the public buildings in the city and, with a voice broken by sobs, exclaimed: "Never before have I felt how much I love this unfortunate city. I have made it my duty to save it thus." The only point now remaining unoccupied around the armistice is the fortress of Mont Valerien, which the Prussians will not be permitted to occupy, as the French demand the occupation to be allowed to enter the city, which is refused by Bismarck.

**Orders and Decrees Must be Enforced.**

TOURS, November 6.—The following Government decree has yet given the public no information of the negotiations for an armistice. The general impression is that the ministers are not anxious for an armistice. A great number of addresses against it have been received from all parts of France.

The *Moniteur* gives official warning that the Government is determined to suppress all journals which continue to publish information of movements of troops. Such journals will not be permitted to circulate, and the number of offices seized and publication summarily suspended. The same punishment will be meted out to those who publish false reports of disorder relative to the military service, accompanied by false statements of the Government requires of all officials the strict enforcement of these decrees and orders, and is resolved to visit with severe punishment any neglect or disobedience.

Advices from Belfort announce that Cambriels has advanced part of the army of the Loire and the enemy are daily in communication.

Additional advices of the 6th, from Paris, represent all quiet.

Gen. Trochu has issued an order that the officers of election, in the returns of voting, be required to give no indications of the number of troops.

**Serious Engagement on Saturday.**

DOLE, November 5, Midnight.—There was a serious engagement on the road from Dijon to St. Jean de Saone, and the Prussians, though using artillery and mitrailleuse, but at seven o'clock P. M. were driven back. The enemy were fallen in the trenches thrown in an attempt to cross the Saone. Seurre is occupied by the Germans with artillery.

### ENGLAND.

**The Result of the Paris Election.**
Special to the World.]

LONDON, November 5.—A telegram dated Versailles, November 4th, confirms last night's dispatch as to the result of the Paris election on the question of confidence in the Provisional Government. The returns for the whole city are as follows: Yes, 471,000; noes, 50,000. No distinct majority for the Yes vote is considered to make an armistice certain.

There is a telegram dated Versailles, 5th instant, on the 51st and 4th. The following is the result of the interviews: Thiers at the first interview showed Bismarck the authentic advices from the Paris government to arrange an armistice on the basis of the surrender of Strasburg. Bismarck replied that it was all very well as far as it went, but an authorization from the Tours government was also necessary. Thiers said Gambetta and his colleagues would not discover an agreement made by the Paris government and supported by Trochu and the army of Paris. He underlooked no means of communication with the rest of each general authorization in addition to informal powers already received. Bismarck insisted on the necessity of Thiers being formally vested with authority in the name of the country. Thiers replied that he possessed the necessities for the purpose, but until all was arranged siege operations would have full progress. At the second interview Bismarck waived the point of the Tours government's authorization, and consented to the conclusion of an armistice. He proposed that Paris should receive supplies only 48 hours from the date of the present truce, and that belligerents proceed in their material preparations, the forts and the armies remaining in the positions territory now held by them, so as to make it easy to negotiate peace, and that the Germans should enter the stores and war material without interruption. Thiers agreed to these points, and asked: "What will you do?" Bismarck be permitted to send deputies to the assembly? Bismarck replied that he would not object, although he thought that he might exceed, but had no authority to say what would be received. It is recited that Thiers and Bismarck have signed an agreement, which was sent to Paris for the consideration of the Government.

Despatches from Paris on the evening of the 4th, but descended near Chartres, as near the Prussian lines as possible, announce that the siege is over sack of correspondence. These letters will reach Tours to-morrow.

**The Armistice Signed—The People —Affairs in Paris.**
Special to the World.]

LONDON, November 6.—Our special correspondent at Versailles telegraphs Tuiers on Saturday had an interview with Favre and Trochu at Rothaud Court. Thiers reported the views of the cabinet concluded with Bismarck, was approved by Favre and Trochu, who expressed their belief of ability to obtain the support of the people of Paris to the terms, without the agreement.

On Friday the Provisional government published an address to the people of Paris, repealing the resolution of the government to proceed to Tours, and announcing that they are making those conditions. Preservation of the national unity and integrity, the safeguard of the liberty, and the people were determined to keep what they had obtained at any cost. It is further reported that they will be tried by martial law directly after the armistice. Korzec has been sent here from Brittany. He says a most encouraging account of affairs there.

**The Investment of Belfort—Napoleon not Going to Elba.**

LONDON, November 5.—The investment of Belfort is confirmed. The Prussians have driven back beyond Mont Beliard. Fugitives are pouring over the border into Switzerland.

Advices from Paris announce that Clement Thomas has been appointed to the command of the National Guards.

It is now stated that Elba has not been decided as the place of residence for Napoleon.

**The German Federal Constitution.**
special to the Herald:]

LONDON, November 6.—The deliberations on the German Federal Constitution at Versailles are rapidly progressing. It is now understood that it is possible that the Reichstag will be summoned to assemble at Versailles, to receive the report of the Bundesrath upon the discussion of the new Federal Constitution, and in his character as Commander-in-Chief of the German armies the Emperor presided from going to Germany.

I must insert as the fact that Count Bernstorff received the question of an European Congress from Lord Granville, and replied that, if he did not do so elsewhere, he did at Florence. Efforts have been made to induce King Victor Emanuel to attend, but he has declined.

Efforts have been made to induce King Victor Emanuel to attend, but he has declined. However, regards this matter as exclusively Government affair, and will always respect the independence of that nation.

The rumors that Germany intends to annex Luxemburg are denied. Bismarck has declared by those who wish to see her take Luxemburg instead of Alsace and Lorraine, all of which she will keep. There is reason to believe the armistice will be concluded to-day.

Fifty regiments of the Landwehr have arrived to fight Gen. Werngle headed the soldiers in the fight.

**Resignation of Rochefort—Balloon Mail Captured.**

TOURS, November 6.—Despatches from Paris to the 3d give to additional information in regard to the armistice.

Henri Rochefort has resigned his position on the Committee of Defense, the ostensible cause a misunderstanding with the Government on the question of communal elections. Since his resignation Rochefort has been very busy.

The Government no longer meets at the Hotel de Ville, Dumpriss having left the executive residence of one of the ministers.

No further arrests have been made. Mayor of Belleville, has been placed under arrest.

The bourse is growing confident over rumors of an armistice. Rentes have risen from 50 to 56 francs 70 centimes.

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**Bismarck's Courtesy to Americans.**

LONDON, November 5.—There is increasing bitterness here at the slights of Bismarck, as shown in his first interview with Favre, and especially with his courtesy to Americans and Russians.

**Count de Chambord in France.**

LONDON, November 5.—The Count de Chambord is reported as having arrived in France incognito, and is now near the Rhenish frontier.

**Why Marshal Bazaine Surrendered—the Parisian Stock.**

LONDON, November 6.—The Paris *Journal Officiel* of the 31st contains the following: The officers of the government have just received the sad news of the surrender of Metz. Marshal Bazaine and army were forced to surrender after heroic efforts, which were stopped only by famine and want of ammunition. France is painfully afflicted, but her courage is intact. She is grateful to her soldiers and citizens who are resisting the enemy so gallantly. Paris will prove worthy of them. She will be encouraged by their examples, and will desire to avenge them.

The news of the armistice is enthusiastically received in London. No important change in the movement of the funds since the last quotation for the past day or two beyond the extinguishment of the Paris panic. Consols still continue to attract them. A feeling from the various departments in any investment of capital in the absence of a definite settlement of relations on the part of the principal rights of nationalities. The panic in the Paris Bourse and the feeling of relief. At Paris, Chalons, Marseilles, and almost every other place, the Prussians are exacting from the inhabitants large contributions of provisions. A dispatch from Rome announces that the Pope remains in the Vatican and has ordered the barracks and have ordered a large reinforcement. Minister arrived there. The Prussians seem to avoid Chagney and are going further to the left.

Reports from Paris state that Jules Favre and regarded that the Government will not accept any territory as the price of peace.

Their has been no fighting around Paris for the last week, since the front the Prussians have left for Versailles. It is said, in the direction of Prussian batteries. In this the French gunners have been very successful. It was Picard, Minister of Finance, who was one of the

## EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

**The Candidature of Aosta—Summary of Events in the Cortes—The Italian Ministerial Programme—Failure of English Cloth Manufacturers—Death of the Sultan of Zanzibar—The Weather, &c., &c.**

**Failure of Cloth Manufacturers.**

LONDON, November 5.—The failure of N. S. Learis & Co., cloth manufacturers at Bradford, is announced. The firm has large American connections.

**The Educational Convention**

At Huntington, yesterday, was largely attended. Resolutions were passed demanding religious teachings in the public schools.

**The Believers Settled Peacefully and Occupation of Rome.**

COBK, November 5.—The Council of this city has passed resolutions in favor of the release of all political prisoners and against the occupation of Roman territory.

**Summary of Events in the Spanish Cortes.**

LONDON, November 5.—The following summary of events in the Spanish Cortes has been received from Madrid, under date of Thursday: On that day Prim made a long speech on the subject of a new Constitution for the throne. He lamented the terrible consequences of the Hohenzollern candidacy, but exonerated Spain from all blame in the matter. The time had now arrived for the withdrawal of the Provisional Government. He presented the name of the Duke of Aosta, and supported him in a few remarks, concluding by urging the majority to vote for him. Senor Castelar, leader of the Republicans, protested against the candidature and immediately unveiled a plot which he declared that Prim had been chosen without the knowledge of the Cortes; but acts of conniption he censured the Italian government for taking advantage of the French troubles in order to urge the candidature of the Duke of Aosta. He then, in scathing speech, reviewed the history of Maximilian, would kill off the crown of Spain. Prim remembering the history of Maximilian, would still decline the crown of Spain. Prim replied that there was no similarity in the cases of Maximilian and Spain. Castelar was still speaking when the Cortes adjourned.

**The Italian Ministerial Programme.**

LONDON, November 5.—The following is given as the ministerial programme: To maintain unity and liberal institutions at Rome; the recognition of the Pope as spiritual sovereign, with the prerogatives of a prince; abolition of taxation and reorganization of a national army. July 1st, 1871, is fixed for the withdrawal of the French garrison from Rome. A reduction has been ordered in a number of departmental offices.

**Victor Emanuel Refuses to go to Rome.**

LONDON, November 5.—A special dispatch from Florence says: Victor Emanuel definitely refuses to proceed to Rome, fearing to incur a sanitary influence. The Italian army is concentrated in the Adriatic. The steamer was one of the most terrible hurricanes ever witnessed in that Atlantic. The steamer was dismasted and her engines broken down, only allowing time for two life boats to get off. One of these, containing Capt. Spencer, the engineer and firemen, ten in all, was carried down in the vortex. The other boat, containing seven of the crew was finally rescued on the following day by the steamer Cuba. Messrs. Brennan, and James Fyfe, seamen, the first, W. Kellard, second mate; Wm. Watson, quartermaster; Tom. Gomins, James Barry and George Warren, seamen, were all that left in to Florida and left for New York.

The steamer Varuna, which left New York on Saturday night at 7 o'clock, struck on the Romer Shoals, off Long Island, at 2 o'clock, when the whispering up from the waists. At first there was a moderate gale. At the time of striking the wind was blowing a hurricane. All went well until 4 o'clock, when the vessel began settling down rapidly, and when the ship became unmanageable, and having in that time four feet of water in the hold, and aboard on the lee side of the ship, staving in the bulwarks and cabin roof. We then began to get off. We had on board 143 souls all the crew we could, but brought her up to the wind again and tried to keep her there, but the sea was so heavy that we could no such degree that the men could not work. We then lashed her job to pay her head off, but it was of no avail, although it had been nearly furled. By this time the sea had risen to a fearful height, and was rushing into the fire and engine rooms. The fires were then put out, and the ship rising over more and was fast filling. I lashed the wheel after I left the engine room, and got on deck. The after cabin was under water—I was very thirsty—and then managed to get a drink of water. The steerage passengers and boats were gone from the ship. I got on the poop deck, and found that it was useless to attempt to launch a boat in the sea that was then running. We then lashed two passengers were behaving but did not see a single act of cowardice. The passengers were able to comment on conduct of the ship's crew, one fresh and got into the after boat with six others then in. It was lying on deck waiting to be launched. I helped to get the boat on her beam ends. The captain and engineers, and I left the ship. I was in the water about 20 minutes before I was sure afloat, and in a short time I was picked up by the boat. The crew of the ship's rigging while the vessel was sinking. The other boat sailed as if we were going to New York. The captain and crew left their boat and took them down with the ship. The boat was picked up by the steamer Cuba, and I think the captain's boat got clear and was picked up by her. The boat was picked two days after, but no person on it. After the ship's mess had was outrageously thought that we could not live. We had to drink what we could without our boat, for a heavy sea carried away the water tank. We made after great exertions to right herself and get it again. The sea again went down at 7 P. M., at which time the wind was moderate, but was still. The hardships encountered by the crew were terrible, and the exposure. Many of the elements sixty hours in an open boat. The Captain and Engineer of the Cuba were also served to moisten their parched and aching lips. After being cast on the beach by the Duke of Lamb, the crew were very kindly

# The Daily Commercial.

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 7, 1870.

CONSTITUTIONAL reform elicits an earnest indorsement throughout the State, and the prevailing sentiment appears to be that instead of submitting the question to a popular vote, the Legislature should as early as possible provide for holding a convention to revise the constitution. The submission of the question would necessarily consume time, and perhaps postpone for a year the return to which there is no opposition but what proceeds from certain leaders who would find their occupation gone. The Philadelphia *Post* aptly remarks: "There is no occasion to waste time in the discussion of the necessity for such a reform. Years of scandalous legislation have taught us how essential to good government the movement is, and the people are anxious to second any honest effort to apply the corrective."

THE substitution of Mr. FORNEY for Mr. CRESWELL in the Cabinet, we are assured, is now the labor of the "reorganizers." The Postmaster General is the only member remaining of the original GRANT Cabinet, and has given satisfaction and proved himself an industrious and capable Cabinet Minister. Nevertheless, the change, we are told, is "strenuously urged on the President by some of his most constant friends," said "friends," of course, being CAMERON & Co. The rumor awhile ago connecting Mr. CRESWELL'S name with the Foreign Mission had this significance. What necessity there is for injecting Mr. FORNEY into the Cabinet, for whose benefit all the talk and effort appears to be intended, it is impossible to discover. Such a change would be contrary to policy and every consideration that should be of the slightest weight. To the above should be added the rumor that Mr. BOUTWELL is to leave the Cabinet, to be succeeded by Mr. DELANO.

IT is commonly believed that the armistice of twenty-five days which has been concluded between Prussia and France is the beginning of a permanent peace. Concerning the terms or the precise manner of agreeing upon them, it would be useless to speculate. The necessity for peace inheres with the situation of affairs. France, crushed and incapable, has no course open to her but to yield. But great as her trial has already been, perhaps her greatest has yet to come. There is little in the French character or the history of the past to justify sanguine expectations that a Republic, if the venture should be entered on, would stand more than a brief period. The question which, after a permanent peace has been secured, will confront her, will be full of difficulties, to be settled perhaps only after a period of anarchy and bloodshed, during which human liberty and progress will gain nothing. On the other hand, Germany will come out of the war immensely strengthened in every particular; if not the foremost nation in Europe, in a military sense, at least the one which all the others will regard with jealousy, and with which not one, single-handed, would willingly be brought into collision. To cement the Confederacy into a vast Empire in all probability will be her first object. The moment will be favorable, though, even under present circumstances, the enterprise will have its difficulties and perhaps perils. In the wonderful events of the last three months the German people will find that to satisfy their desire for glory and power which, if anything can, ought to make them willing to see the ambition of their much-loved leg gratified. Those events are graphically grouped by the New York *Times* as follows:

"In the present summer, in one month from the time her two Empires hurled their armies over the French frontier, she had broken the military empire of Napoleon, and held Napoleon her prisoner; and in less than two months had taken the city of Paris, surrounded it with her captured seven- three hundred thousand prisoners and an immense amount of war material, and in control the entire northern half of the country. Probably less than another month's time will see her peaceful victorious standards planted and taken in France. Such campaigns as these were before unknown to modern history, for even Napoleon's successful campaign, ending in the construction of the Prussian kingdom, was attended with a great deal of the prodigious forces managed and exerted in this war."

Surely here is enough to satisfy the thirst of any nation for power and glory, and if these can unite a nation, then certainly KING WILLIAM will not fail of realizing the consolidation of all Germany with himself the acknowledged head.

### GEOGRAPHICAL REFORM.

VICTOR HUGO has astonished some of his countrymen as well as the Germans by a display of his ignorance of geography. From one of his recent diatribes it appears that the aged poet and romancer has always regarded himself as a native of Lotheringen or Lorraine, because he was born in Besancon, and he is indignant at the purpose of the Germans to make *him* one of themselves by annexing his birthplace. In fact, the want of familiarity with French history disclosed in HUGO'S wrath is rather more remarkable than the ignorance of French topography displayed. If at all familiar with the annals of his country, he must have remembered that Besancon was the capital of the old province of Franche-Comte, forming the present departments of Doubs, Haute-Saone and Jura. Of the geography and history of foreign countries it is not at all uncommon for French authors of the lighter sorts to be profoundly ignorant. From several passages in the stories of the elder DUMAS it is evident that he had never looked at a map of Great Britain, and a year after the close of the American civil war, Mr. JOHN HAY discovered that he had never heard of the abolition of slavery. The event might have been supposed to be of peculiar interest to the veteran story-teller, himself a member of the African race, and never ashamed of his pedigree. That such indifference is not a mere idiosyncrasy of DUMAS *pere* is proved by the fact mentioned by Mr. HAY that, in one of the best romances of DUMAS the younger, the hero, a young Bostonian, is represented as finding agreeable amusement in looking on while his slaves were flogged. The truth seems to be that a French novelist thinks only of Paris and cares only for the entertainment and applause of its people. When he describes foreigners, his object is to gratify the self-complacency and humor the prejudices of his Parisian readers, while all foreign territory is treated as *terra incognita* which is at liberty to use just as the purpose of his art, or the exigencies of his story, may seem to require. The notion of preserving probability, or congruity with facts generally reported and believed, has no place in his system of art or ethics. Why then should he concern himself to learn what can never be of any use to him?

However, in the matter of geography we believe that Englishmen and Americans also are very commonly strict utilitarians, and retain in memory those facts only of which experience proves the use. As taught in the old fashioned way geography is no science, but a mere collection of isolated particulars. In the books from which the subject is taught, the various countries of the world are arranged in the order of their apparent importance to the people for whom the book is prepared. In the English school geography, the little island of Great Britain holding the first place, the other European countries are marshalled next, while Asia, Africa, America, Australia and the islands of the sea occupy the insignificant space appropriate to their distances from the center of enlightenment. In the American school geography, the great Republic with its multitudinous States fills the space to which it is entitled by its extent, power and civilization, while the other political divisions of the earth are arranged in becoming subordination. Of course, it is quite right and proper that children should know more about the geography of their own country than of any other, and that the relative greatness and worth of their own nation should be early impressed upon their minds. This is the spirit of nations full of national pride and self-assertion. But when carried into the manufacture of the school geography, one effect of it may be to impart a considerable and unsymmetrical view of the subject. The Englishman familiar with the boundaries of each county of his island and with the names of its most insignificant towns, is amazed at the ignorance of the American who has forgotten on which side of England Hull is situated, while the American thoroughly drilled in the details of his own extensive geography, is disgusted with the foreigner who doesn't know the number of States, and places Pittsburgh in Indiana. The truth is that these details have no interest in themselves for any persons until it is awakened by circumstances; though learned at school, they are speedily forgotten and are relearned only when the requirements of business or the intercourse of society makes the knowledge valuable or creditable. However, it became evident, some time ago, that geography is destined to receive very different and more respectful treatment in the future. Indeed, a great reform has already taken place, and it has become one of the most interesting as it is one of the most important of the sciences. By facility of intercommunication distant nations are brought close together and prompted to study one another's dwelling-places, and the entire earth is understood as never before. As physical geography is now taught in the best common schools of America and Europe, the pupil is trained to understand the different divisions of the globe in their relation to each other, and to the whole, and the relations between each country and its inhabitants. In the presence of the incessant and ever increasing intercourse among the nations and with the general diffusion of such a knowledge of the earth as is derived from the works of HUTTER and GUYOT, the ancient indifference and the ancient ignorance must before long cease to be found anywhere.

THE election which takes place in New York to-morrow is likely to be an orderly one and fairer than any that has been held in the city for years. The vote will be large, but comparatively honest. Thousands of peaceable citizens will go to the polls who for years have been kept away through timidity. Repeating and voting on false naturalization papers will be less practiced than in former years, though, doubtless, much of it will be done, for the Democratic machinery has been set, and, to a certain extent, will operate. All this will be due to the assertion of Federal authority in the enforcement of a law of Congress. While we do not expect to see the Democratic majority overcome we do expect to see that party fall short of the realization of the expectation of large gains of members of Congress; and we expect to see the party majority in the city diminished. The securing to thousands of orderly citizens the privilege of voting will be a great moral triumph for the Republican party. This, at least, will be one of the results of the election to-morrow.

## GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

At the auction sale of French's Oriental circus, in Trenton, last week, the elephant Empress was sold to John O'Brien, of Philadelphia, for $5,000, and the most valuable horse of the establishment, for $95. Thirteen dromedaries sold for $7,200, to Jacob Reed, of Philadelphia, who also bought a yearling zebra for $100. A baby elephant was held at $5,000, and bought in. Only $1,400 was offered for it. Jas. A. McGuire, of Trenton, bought a performing boy for $55, and two other Trentonians purchased a Shetland pony for $125 and $75, respectively. The minor performing horses brought from $200 to $375.

"The effect of peace upon the money market of London is what excites the most profound interest. The abundance of money and what is what influences the shipments of specie from this country. Any material stringency there from whatever cause, may cause a reverse of the shipments of coin, and at a time when it will be neither convenient nor agreeable. The opinion is by no means unanimous as to what the effect of peace will be, the best judgment seeming to be, however, that the London market will suffer a severe depletion.

When the war broke out from 3,000 to 4,000 German ships were either at sea or in foreign rivers, and all but a few of them have suffered capture, since all ships were immediately warned to seek harbors of refuge, the loss occasioned by the locking up of all these vessels will amount to millions. Public meetings are being held in Germany, and the aid generally insisted upon remuneration from France, on the conclusion of peace, for the damage thus done to German commerce.

COL. BUCKMASTER, of Alton, is part owner of a large cotton farm, in Smithville, Ga., of 3,000 acres. Upon this farm the colonel has an old well 1,100 feet deep, which yields several barrels per week of excellent oil, with which the gentleman's carriage is greased made to ascertain what it is best adapted for. There is also upon the farm another well, 900 feet deep, from which a vast amount of gas is escaping, and which, if lighted, would burn fast. The gas is perfectly adapted for illuminating purposes, just as it escapes from the pit. The colonel has utilized this gas by running pipes to the well and using the gas as fuel with which to drive a stationary steam engine. It is said that enough gas escapes from the pit every day to light the whole city of St. Louis.

## PERSONAL.

Miss Ida Lewis, the heroine of Lime Rock Light, was married a few days since to Mr. Wm. H. Wilson, of Rock Rock, Conn.

Prof. W. P. Wade, of Ithaca, offers $10,000 for the test rule for determining the equation of payments. The prize to be paid December 1st.

Among the latest political rumors is that in case of Republican success in Georgia, Attorney General Akerman is to retire from the Cabinet and be chosen United States Senator.

A liberal subscription is now being made among General O. O. Howard's friends for the purpose of relieving him from the expense he incurred in defending himself during the late court-martial ordered by Congress. Governor of Fernando Wood in his address to the Board of Aldermen alluded to this.

A writer of some small excess of Kossuth relate the following incident: "Kossuth paid a second visit to Washington in the spring. He then spoke with the utmost admiration of the Union, and with the greatest fire. The people here, it seemed saddened by what he had seen of the South. At that time I was invited to join his party on a visit to Mount Vernon. This is on the Bay of the Potomac, a little under whose *regime* the name of the Father of his Country were its most dreary and dilapidated. Kossuth, surfeited with the ovations which had been showered upon him, was looked unusually foreign and ungainly, with freaks, pigs and half-naked negroes running about "at their own sweet will," and I remember feeling heartily ashamed of the "property" of the Father of his country. I recall one touching incident of that day. When we all reached the ugly, red brick structure, so like a small cemetery gateway, called "the tomb" Kossuth advanced with uncovered head, and gazed long and silently through the marble sarcophagus which hold the dust of Washington, and gives immortality to the red brick surface of the tomb. He waited for some moments quite silent, but visibly agitated, and then, with the same fervor, uttered ten years. He turned quickly away, and, leaning against a tree, sobbed like a child for several minutes. Some participants were weeping for Washington. To his whole wife, who had her head on the shoulder of her husband, he said: "Ah, he saved his country—I could not save mine."

George W. Blunt, Jr., a protege of Mayor Hall, has resigned his position as Assistant District Attorney under Judge Garvin. The place is worth $3,000 a year, being a considerably larger amount than the salaries received by any of the Tabloid officers, or by the members of the United States Supreme Court.

Mr. A. J. Mundella, M. P., he to deliver a free lecture to workingmen before the Cooper Union, on the 14th inst., making an account of the working of the recent British legislation in reference to strikes, arbitration, popular organizations and the competitive system in the civil service.

The ladies are mixing up in the trouble about Secretary Cox. Mrs. Cox sent anonymously to Mrs. Grant a newspaper article favoring the secretary, and, as ill-luck would have it, she unconsciously used an envelope bearing the family monogram of Cox, and of course Mrs. Grant immediately knew of whom it came. Further, the receiver lined the calligraphy of Madame Cox, from whom she had received a letter a few days before. Mrs. Grant glanced over the article she naturally felt indignant, and put it into a great envelope and sent the whole to her cousin, Mrs. Cox, with the endorsement of Mrs. Grant's name above the two ladies, it is said, have not spoken.

### Assessing the Brewer's Tax.

The Secretary of the Treasury on Friday addressed the following circular to the Collectors of Customs:

Sir: By the act of Congress, approved June 30, 1870 (36 Statutes, 165,) reorganizing the Marine Hospital service, increase the taxes to forty cents per barrel on beer, ale and porter, and others are instructed that the tax of forty cents per month is to be collected from and after the first day of August only. From the last payment of tax to the 1st day of August inclusive, brewers will be required to pay the rate of twenty cents per month. The vessels upon which the tax is to be passed are regulated, measured and licensed, and does not include vessels of fifteen tons net or upwards in the coasting trade; the United States, or between ports of the United States and foreign ports, in case where the tax has been assessed and collected for periods anterior to the 21 of August, and paid under protest, the Department will receive applications of parties interested for a refunding of the excess of paid when collectors of the boards said hospital tax have passed and forward the usual certified statement of the same. GEORGE S. BOUTWELL,
Secretary of the Treasury.

Four Indians people propose that their State shall have a University worthy of a great commercial wealth. To this end a strong movement is now being made looking to the consolidation of the State University, the Agricultural College, the Normal School, and all other state educational institutions, including a medical school. This would be located at Indianapolis and could be made a great institution. The *Journal* intimates that when the propositions for this purpose are made they will immediately win the popular favor and be promptly executed. While the Western States are all doing such great things in the University line, where is Pennsylvania's rival of the great centers of education?

A strange thing happened at the vitriol works of F. F. Ferrar, in Erie, on Wednesday evening last. One of the workmen was about to draw one thousand barrels of oil of vitriol, and a hoop on it burst, letting the burning liquid out in such a stream that one of the workmen standing just below was actually dashed on the shelf into the river. Those who never saw a time when cold water was more desirable, and the man had presence of mind enough to swim about lustily. His clothing was pretty much all burned off, but none of the terrible fluid had touched his face, and he has certainly suffered but little injury. His little son, twelve years old, was sealed on a tank just above when the stream of vitriol was flowing, and had presence of mind to remain there.

## STATE NEWS.

Mrs. Mary Ellet died at her residence in Philadelphia on Friday, at the advanced age of ninety-one. She was the daughter of Israel Israel, a revolutionary patriot, and the only one of fourteen children who attained any age.

The erection of a new church at Millersburg, Dauphin county, is contemplated by the Reform congregation of that place.

The hours of labor in the Pennsylvania Railroad shops at Harrisburg have been reduced from ten hours per day. This has been done to avoid the necessity of discharging any hands.

The Venango county Teachers' Institute meets in Franklin to-day.

There have been several fatal cases of scarlet fever in Clarion lately.

A large "blue factory" is being erected at East Brady, where one hundred or more hands will be employed manufacturing indigo and dye stuffs.

There was a freshet in the Clarion river last week, and a large amount of lumber was run out. The weather was pleasant and the raftsmen had a more comfortable time than usual at this season.

The Mendelssohn Quintette Club gave a concert at Sharon, Saturday evening.

Two young men, named Robert McClarren and Alexander Cummings, employed at the Bethel coal works, a few miles east of Sharon, left that place on the 4th of last month, for their homes in Scotland, and sailed from New York on the 8th in the ill fated steamer Canada. They were fellows of much promise and both sober and industrious men, and were going to visit, with the intention of bringing their families back with them.

Ex Mayor Cahoon, of Richmond, is a native of Wilkesbarre.

One of the young lady teachers in a Reading public school, on handing a boy a pen recently using her fist and rattan on a boy of ten years.

The Commonwealth has purchased six thousand breech-loading rifles, of the most improved pattern, for distribution through the State among the volunteer companies. Until distributed, these new muskets will be stored at the State arsenals in Harrisburg and Philadelphia. It is said that these rifles weigh fourteen pounds each, or nearly four pounds more than the old Springfield ever looked.

A dividend of 33 per cent. has been declared by the Mercer County Agricultural Society.

Matthew Kearney, of Coal township, Northumberland county, was murdered one day last week, by Jacob Shock, the owner and keeper of a low dive, near Shamokin.

The American Institute of Architects meets in Philadelphia to-morrow. Thomas U. Walter, LL. D., will deliver the annual address.

The Pottsville morning *Standard* says: "Last evening, a fire broke out in Gros's grocery, in the center of the building known as "Old Mechanic Corner" on Washington street, New Castle, and directly at the head of the public square. The building, which was owned by the estate of D. Kaufman, lately deceased.

The Methodist Protestant Church on Traugh creek, near Calvin, Huntingdon county, will be dedicated on the 13th inst.

A soldiers' monument will be erected in Schuylkill county which will cost $50,000.

Gen. Geary and staff will visit Norristown, Montgomery county, to take part in the review of Gen. Hartranft's division of State National Guard, a few days hence.

The 143d, 198th and 199th regiments of Pennsylvania volunteers, will hold their fourth annual reunion at the old camp of the 143d regiment, near Rupp's hotel, Kingston Hollow, Luzerne county, on Wednesday, November 9th.

Johnstown is the eleventh city in the State, in population. The order is thus: Philadelphia, Pittsburg, Scranton, Allegheny, Reading, Harrisburg, Lancaster, Erie, Allentown, Williamsport, Johnstown and Easton.

During the progress of the fire at Tunkhannock, Wyoming county, on the 27th ult., the Court House, which was handed a loaded revolver to take charge of, it charged three or four shots in the air—one of the charges, it is said, lodged by accident in the body of a man who purports to get to-off. The weapon happened to be pointed toward his sister. Many—a young lady of thirteen—with others in the room, fainted at the hear by. The ball entered the breast, and, it is said, passed through the right lung and lodging in the back, from the effects of which she died.

Col. Englebert, of West Chester, has been appointed Indian Agent for the territory of Dacotah. He represents the Episcopal Church, by the heads of which he was recommended.

Hereafter all vagrants sent to the Dauphin county almshouse will be required to pay for their keeping by breaking stone for the public roads in the neighborhood.

Dr. Carl Theo. Keil, editor of the Philadelphia *Free Press* one of the ablest German writers in the country, died on Tuesday.

The United Brethren church at Wilmore, Cambria county, was dedicated on Sunday.

Jacob Wertz, of Cambria county, has an apple tree that this year yielded sixty-seven bushels of good fruit, and for the last twenty-five years it has yielded regularly, never yielding less than five bushels a year.

The State Convention of the Young Men's Christian Association meets at Scranton to-morrow.

It is reported that a branch of the Baldwin locomotive works will be located in Franklin borough, a suburb of Pittsburg.

The fifth anniversary of the Soldiers' Orphan School, at Cassville, Huntingdon county, was held Saturday afternoon and evening. Among the festivities were a fine dinner, music, essays and speeches.

The coal dealers of Ephrata, Lancaster county, are having a little war among themselves, and coal has fallen $1 60 per ton—which is a good thing for consumers.

Perry county is organizing a colony to go to Kansas.

Mr. Joseph Morrison, of Huntington, whose injury by being run over by a freight train was announced by one of our telegraphic correspondents last week, has been dead for some time.

The Lockhaven *Republican* says that the shipments by canal and railroad for the week ending Saturday 29th ult., foot upon an aggregate 1,070,000 feet, against 1,200,000 feet for the preceding week, showing an increase of 90,500 feet for the present week. As the season is speeding drawing to a close for shipping lumber by canal, considerable inquiry for boats has been lately noticed. The canal continues in excellent condition for boating.

The Glen Rock (York county) *News Item* says: We understand that Mrs. Fissel, a lady about eighty years of age, residing near Pleasant Church, who has been confined to her bed for three years, fell asleep on Tuesday night, 25th ult., and has not yet awaked. She is in a calm and quiet sleep, quite natural, and her general health seems to have improved. She is free from pain, and takes what little nourishment she can swallow. During the eight days she has slept she has received no food of any kind.

Adams county has 161 schools, of which nineteen are graded. These are open only a little over five months in the year. The salaries of teachers average $30 15 per month.

Tioga has two bridge companies but no bridge across the Allegheny.

J. R. Shoener, freight agent at Royerstown, fell under a train Thursday, and had both legs so badly crushed and was otherwise injured. His recovery is considered doubtful.

The Town Council of Pottstown, has levied a two mill tax to supply the place with fire apparatus on the completion of the new water works.

Schuylkill county has twenty camps and one encampment of the Patriotic Order of Sons of America.

What's in a name? *James Madison* is keeper of the Lancaster City lock up. His salary is fifty per month. He says he will resign.

Samuel Mounts, of Sharon, died suddenly at the residence of Wm. Morganthaw, one night recently. He was under the influence of liquor, and came to the residence of the latter and asked permission to stay all night. Morganthaw gave him liberty to do on a lounge, and he resigned him in the morning in a short time after. Liquor is thought to have been the cause of his death.

A correspondent of the Erie *Dispatch* gives the following pen portrait of the once famous "coal-oil Johnny": "I saw the veritable "Johnny" Steele a few days ago in Rouseville. He was seated on a high "spring seat" on an oil wagon loaded with barrels of oil, dressed in a greasy jumper and pants, and was driving a span of browers. He was driving a rather ordinary looking black team of horses, and while no flashy rig, or gay attire, he looked the part with the seat of his light pants, as the wagon passed over the rough and uneven road, he bounced from the seat with the greatest ease. He "keeps house" in a very unpretending little cabin not far from Rouseville, and I think he would be elected from the every day crowd for an ex-millionaire."

## STATE POLITICS.

The Reading *Times and Dispatch* thinks the fight between the Cameron and Curtin men will end in the total defeat of the Republican party in Pennsylvania unless it is stopped and saved. The fight this winter will be on the State Treasurer, when probably Irwin and Mackey will again pit each against each other. Both ought to be thrown overboard, and an entirely new man, free from cliques and entanglements, put in the field. Under no circumstances should he be held of no account where he was not aware of his own ignorance. His philosophical speculations are utterly worthless, and of Hindoism or Buddhism he seems to know nothing except what his Pundits told him, half the time solemnly jesting as their manner is, when illuminating the minds of the "Occidentals" with a view to their dignities and excellencies of their religion. In his eagerness to make language bear witness to his crude fancies M. Jacolliot well exemplifies the infirmities of the Celtic mind, which, in its confusion of ethnology, has no regard for the consonants so far little and nothing at all. The book is published by Carleton.

Dr. Mason has labored for a great many years as a missionary in Burmah, during much of the time associated with Dr. Judson. To all who have any thing of the Karen dialects the most wonderful instance anywhere to be found of the success of the Gospel among an Eastern people, his name is familiar as that of a very learned man and while a missionary and to those at all interested in Oriental research his name is familiar as that of a distinguished Pali scholar and philologist. But even those who have not heard of his labor will read with interest. *The Story of a Working Man's Life, with Sketches of Travel in Europe, Asia, Africa and America, as related by Himself, by Francis Mason, D. D.* The author in early life emigrated from Scotland to this country, and for some years worked at his trade, that of a shoemaker. Brought up in radical politics, he was an enthusiastic admirer of American institutions from that land, and has never ceased to be one. Throughout his "story" he stands by his order of workingmen, and often takes occasion to give them good advice. But he tells it in a pleasant, off-hand manner, and by its fine natural, healthy, manly tone, thoroughly earnest, and utterly free from the mere appearance of cant. In fact, Dr. Mason has been too busy to find leisure for needing over-refinement. The book is a plain, honest book, a record of facts, not fancies. Sold by Lippincott & Co., Philadelphia, and by R. S. Davis & Co., Pittsburgh.

## OHIO NEWS.

Frederick Werner, in jail at Toledo for wife-beating, committed suicide by twisting a towel around his neck so tightly as to strangle him.

Mr. and Mrs. O. H. Patch, of Warren, celebrated their silver wedding on the 25th ult.

The woolen mills at Gallipolis were destroyed by fire recently. The proprietors are now building and a new building will have it in operation as soon as possible.

The first Presbyterian church organization in Columbus was formed in 1816.

During October five persons died in Licking county, the youngest of whom was seventy years of age, and the oldest eighty-four.

Somebody threw a stick of wood from the cliffs on Mad river, near Springfield, on Thursday, and struck a German known only as Schlitz, inflicting injuries from which he died on Friday.

Miss Ramage has resigned her position as Postmistress at Mt. Clarville. She has been in office four years.

More than $12,000 worth of property in coal, boats, barges, etc., has been lost at the Bellaire bridge.

After dinner on Monday last, Joseph Neff, living near Navarre, had just finished his pipe and started for the barn where he fell down dead. His health has been good until that moment.

The Barnesville *Enterprise* says that the children of Mr. Bates, of that place, recently found a bottle of whisky, and proceeded to bring whisky to their father. The case was tried by Justice Rose, Esq., last week, and a verdict of $50 awarded to the children.

The Portage *Democrat* says: On the 22d of June last he following appeared among the Nelson local items: "On the 19th of September, 1869, the wife of Warren Bancroft died. On the 15th of November, 1869, Mr. Bancroft married again. At the May term, 1870, of the Portage County Court of Common Pleas, Mr. Bancroft obtained a decree of divorce from her, and after their divorce the ex-husband and ex-wife repaired to the State of Iowa, and there, in accordance with the marriage ceremony of that Commonwealth, entered into the holy state of matrimony." The parties have again separated.

Manchester, Adams county, is vigorously agitating the question of removing the county seat from that place to Hillsboro.

The Methodist Episcopal Church will have but two great national camp meetings next year. The first to commence at Round Lake, in the State of New York, on the 21st of June, the 4th of July, and the other on the 21 of August, at Urbana, Ohio.

Mrs. Sarah Fahs, of Falls township, is the oldest woman in Muskingum county, being in her 107th year. On a recent Sabbath she walked a mile to attend church, and last summer picked a bushel of peaches from her own trees.

Lawrence county, outside of Ironton, has 119 7-12 worth of school houses.

Mr. J. C. Huston, of Putnam, Muskingum county, has discovered a method by which butter, cheese and other articles can be kept fresh for an indefinite length of time. He has applied for letters patent.

Martin Riley died at his residence in Barnesville, Saturday week, at the age of eighty years.

Mr. and Mrs. A. R. Cassidy, of Zanesville, celebrated their golden wedding on Wednesday last.

A pig with six legs and three eyes was born in Carroll county recently. It lived but one day.

Edward Huggins, who lived near Smyrna, quarreled with his wife on the 28th ult., and fired a revolver at her. She got out a warrant for his arrest, and two constables went after him. While in custody he drew his revolver and shot himself through the breast, dying in fifteen minutes afterwards.

J. P. Eckles, a peddler, was robbed of $400 near Swaynsen, near Williamsburg, Noble county, on Tuesday night last.

A company has been formed at Mansfield, called the Florida Colonial Association, the object of which is to establish a colony somewhere in the eastern coast of Florida, where they will purchase a large tract of land, lay out a town and engage in various branches of business.

The Bethel M. E. Church at Minerva has been undergoing repairs lately, and will be reopened on Saturday and Sunday next.

The Stark county grand jury found forty-three indictments against liquor sellers, last week.

## NEW BOOKS.

Of all American Magazines *Harpers* has always been most American, best adapted to the tastes and needs of the people, and also, if we are rightly informed, most successful in pleasing them. Begun in 1850, forty volumes have been issued, an immense collection of useful and entertaining knowledge, forming a library in themselves such as a family must be regarded as very fortunate in possessing. In its pages many popular writers, whose names are now familiarly known all over the land made their first appearance before the public, and nearly all noted American authors have ranked among its contributors. Its pictorial illustrations have always been an important feature of the magazine, helping to give permanent interest to the volumes and to render them valuable records of American art as well as of American literature. Those who posses the magazine from the begining or who intend buying it will be pleased to learn that the publishers have just issued a very complete *Index* alphabetical, analytical and topical, for the first forty volumes. With reference to the value of the *Index*, it is enough to say that by means of it the reader is at once enabled to refer to any paper that he may wish to consult of which he remembers the title; to ascertain, also, whether any particular subject in which he is interested has been treated anywhere in the magazine, with the volume and page where it is to be found, and the authorship of every article is stated. Each alternate page has been left blank, so that any person can continue the *Index* for a large number of volumes to come. E. Miner.

One of the commonest dreams of young Americans, however poor they may be, is to visit Europe and ramble among the scenes familiar to them from books. Ignorant and enthusiastic, they either overlook or forget the difficulties and obstacles in the way of the undertaking, and now and then a few such penniless explorers have had reason, too late, to repent of their audacity. In *Lost Abroad*, under the guise of a fictitious character, Mr. George Alfred Townsend, the well known newspaper correspondent, gives the adventures and observations in England and on the continent, of an imaginative youth who was tempted to travel on a capital much too small for the purpose. Much of the book reads like a record of facts, and many of the descriptions are striking. Published by S. M. Betts & Co., Hartford, Conn.

The late Bishop Calvin Kingsley, of the Methodist Episcopal Church, was an able as well as a very good man, who never preached without saying what was worth hearing or wrote without saying what was worth reading. While absent on the official business of the Conferences of his Church, from which he never returned, he wrote many letters for the *Western Christian Advocate*. Those letters have now been collected, republished with a brief memoir of the author, in a duodecimo volume, entitled *Round the World*. A likeness of the late Bishop forms a frontispiece to the first volume. Direct and unpretending in style, this series of letters contains a brief report of what the author endured, saw and felt in Ireland, England, Scotland, Germany, Switzerland, Colorado, Oregon, China, India, &c. Many famous people as well as famous scenes are described in the course of the volumes, which are sold cheap. One of these volumes contains the *Sermons* complete; the other is made up of the *Life, Letters, Lectures and Addresses*. Both volumes are illustrated with the great preacher, and may be bought without the other.

Harper & Brothers, New York. Clarke & Co., Wood street, Pittsburgh.

*The Bible in India; Hindoo Origin of Hebrew and Christian Revelation*, is a translated extract from a work in French, entitled *La Bible dans l'Inde*. The author, Louis Jacolliot, who wrote his book at Chandernagore, the French settlement in India, where he holds, or held, the office of a magistrate. Making a display of Oriental erudition, many of his statement's are assumptions and so erroneous, it is difficult to believe that he was not aware of his own ignorance. His philosophical speculations are utterly worthless, and of Hindoism or Buddhism he seems to know nothing except what his Pundits told him, half the time solemnly jesting as their manner is, when illuminating the minds of the "Occidentals" with a view to their dignities and excellencies of their religion. In his eagerness to make language bear witness to his crude fancies M. Jacolliot well exemplifies the infirmities of the Celtic mind, which, in its confusion of ethnology, has no regard for the consonants so far little and nothing at all. The book is published by Carleton.

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## OHIO RIVER BRIDGES.

### The Cincinnati Meeting—Speeches and Resolutions.

In the meeting at Cincinnati on Friday afternoon, to consider the Newport bridge objection of the Ohio river, the leading speaker was Gen. J. K. Moorhead, of Pittsburgh. He held that while railroads are important and must cross rivers, they can do so on bridges that will not materially interfere with navigation. This can be done, and is a mere question of money, as the bridge interest acknowledges. The bill under which these gentlemen claim that they are building the bridge was passed in 1862, mainly to legalize the Steubenville Railroad Bridge. They got it passed to legalize the construction of that bridge, making it a post road. And in that bridge was defined what was to be a legal bridge above the mouth of the Big Sandy. It provided that the main span should be, at least, 400 feet, and the adjoining spans about 225 feet. The height of the spans was to be at least 90 feet above low water, or 20 feet above high water. But, unfortunately, an alternative was put in that if they built a draw of a certain description, 100 feet wide, &c., they might lower the bridge to 72 feet above low water. The Steubenville Bridge did not make use of the draw.

The Steubenville bridge is a great obstruction to navigation. At the time it was built the coal business had not developed. If that business had been developed in 1862 as it is now that bridge would never have been built with a 300-foot span.

The General gave a history of the legislation upon this bill in the extra session of the Fortieth Congress. On the 24 of March the House had to finally vote on the compromise measure for a 400-foot span. General Moorhead was to Congress, and on examining the resolution, found that it said in other respects the bridge should conform to the act of 1862. He asked whether the draw allowed by that would be used. He was assured that they did not intend to use the draw; that they would build a 400-foot span at least 93 feet above low water, and perhaps 103 feet, the height of the Cincinnati bridge. He was not willing to vote for that without authority. He was introduced to the representatives of the bridge company, who confirmed what had been said. Carey was consulted on the subject. It would have been an easy matter to have stopped it at that time, and if he had supposed for a moment that this inquiry would be perpetrated he would have opposed it; his own objection would have stopped it. It was the day before the adjournment of the session of Congress, the exact condition to it would have prevented it. Gen. Carey could not get it up without the consent of General Schenck, who had already been lobbying come up without it would go through without opposition. Whenever the least opposition was made Schenck would have claimed the floor, by virtue of his position as Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means, and the bill would not have gone through, and these gentlemen would not have been at work for days and the iniquity and this bad faith upon Congress. He charged that boldly.

The General quoted the concluding clauses of the act authorizing the bridge, as follows:

"That Congress reserves the right to withdraw the assent hereby given in case the free navigation of the river by any of these bridges is substantially and materially obstructed by any bridge to be erected under the authority of this resolution, and the necessary modification and a location of said bridge." Now, he asked, what bridge lawyer say is that? Will they go on and work night and day? Any vested rights in an obstructing dam in the river? Gentlemen, bridges have no right to materially or substantially obstruct navigation, we can modify it by pulling down or changing your bridge, or causing you to do it. [Great applause.]

The series of resolutions which were presented in favor of high bridges of long spans, against draw bridges, and asking for a general law in regard to bridges over the Ohio and Mississippi rivers, providing that they shall be built so as not to obstruct navigation, was passed. They recognized the importance of railways, and favored the consummation of bridges over navigable rivers, provided they did not obstruct navigation. But as the resolution declared: "The experience of the past has demonstrated that the lenders of large sums of money, as the bridge interest acknowledges. The bill under which these gentlemen claim that they are building the bridge was passed in 1862, mainly to legalize the Steubenville Railroad Bridge. They got it passed to legalize the construction of that bridge, making it a post road. And in that bridge was defined what was to be a legal bridge above the mouth of the Big Sandy. It provided that the main span should be, at least, 400 feet, and the adjoining spans about 225 feet. The height of the spans was to be at least 90 feet above low water, or 20 feet above high water. But, unfortunately, an alternative was put in that if they built a draw of a certain description, 100 feet wide, &c., they might lower the bridge to 72 feet above low water. The Steubenville Bridge did not make use of the draw.

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FOURTH AVE. AND SMITHFIELD STREET.


## FINANCE AND TRADE.

SATURDAY EVENING, November 5, 1870.

The local money market has maintained an active condition all through the past week. The demand has been a healthy one, representing our leading business interests, and the banks have been ready for any increased demands upon them from their customers. There has been a good deal of renewing, as usual, but considerable freshpaper of the time-bargaining will carry $2,750 870 of specie; of which only $145,300 is on home account, $10,510 by the *Rockford*, being Mexican silver in transit, and $2,500 000 by the *Islandia*, being in transit from Vera Cruz. Coin gold is in full supply, loans being made at one-half per cent. considered either side, or at 1@2 per cent. for the use of the currency.

—The drop in the gold premium this week to 110 is the lowest point touched since July 7, 1862. As to the future of the market, a correspondent writes thus: "In my hour of the day's sign banking houses to-day I took occasion to sound them on this subject, and I found their ideas almost identical with those I advanced on a former occasion. I can safely repeat, therefore, that, in the judgment of the best advised foreign houses in this city, peace will draw down sharply the bullion balances of the Bank of England; send the rate of interest; cause a general selling of consols and other securities; draw gold from this side and send it down stocks from five to ten per cent. The effect on cotton was of naturally be to advance it, yet there are several reasons why that advance could be maintained."

—The Wall street markets assume a decidedly firmer tone since the armistice news. The Prussian terms are considered as mild. This confidence is attributed to the bull cliques who have apparently concluded to stimulate prices. It becomes more evident that the market owes its improvement to this influence when the stocks which have been most affected are perceived to be those which are largely owned and controlled by these combinations. The bears who had closed their short interests to a great extent during the sole time allowed them, will hardly venture to attack the market, until the fresh upward movement exhausts itself. The bull movement is being closely governed by the shrewdness and intelligence usually displayed by them. If decisive signs of checking decline and of turning the tide, it was to be expected that advantage of the shorts would be taken for a week or ago when prices had been marked down under the persistent hammering and large selling that had latterly evidently prevailed in the country, and the bears had thus a good chance to protect their sales and buy for profits on the turn. There is in consequence some chuckling in the street among the fraternity of growlers that their speculations should have been thus outwitted."

—James T. Brady & Co., corner of Fourth avenue and Wood street, quote United States securities in New York to-day as follows:

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| Gold | 110¼ |
| U. S. 6s, 1881 | 112½ |
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| U. S. 10-40s | 106½ |
| Currency 6s | 111½ |

—The following table, made up from the quotations received at J. W. Kennedy's Stock Rooms, Apollo building, No. 90 Fourth avenue, shows the prices of Railway Stocks, Gold, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange during the day:

| Nov. 4, 1870. | 10 A.M. | 11 A.M. | 12 M. | 1:30 P.M. | 2:30 P.M. | 3 P.M. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| C & N | 93 | 92 | 92¾ | 92¾ | 92¾ | 92¾ |
| Erie | 28½ | 28¾ | 28¾ | 28¾ | 28¾ | 28¾ |
| Reading | 93½ | 93¾ | 93¾ | 93¾ | 93¾ | 93¾ |
| Rock Island | | | | | | |
| Pitts., Ft. W. & C. | 98½ | 98½ | 98½ | 98½ | 98½ | 98½ |
| C. & P. W. | | | | | | |
| C. & P. O. | | | | | | |
| Mil., Clev. & Col. | 48 | 48 | 48 | 48 | 48 | 48 |
| Chicago & Alton | 93½ | 93½ | 93½ | 93½ | 93½ | 93½ |
| Do. pref'd | 112½ | 112½ | 112½ | 112½ | 112½ | 112½ |
| Terre Haute | 23 | 23 | 23 | 23 | 23 | 23 |
| Do. pref'd | 60½ | 60½ | 60½ | 60½ | 60½ | 60½ |
| Cleve. & Pitts. | | | | | | |
| Cleve. & Tol. | | | | | | |
| Mich. Cent. | 93 | 93 | 93 | 93 | 93 | 93 |
| Mich. S. & N. I. | | | | | | |
| Ohio & M. | 32½ | 32¾ | 32¾ | 32¾ | 32¾ | 32¾ |
| Ind. & Ill. | | 117 | 118 | | | |
| Ind. & C. | | | | | | |
| S. F. and S. | | | | | | |
| Ohio & C. | | | | | | |
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| N. Y. C. | 95½ | 95½ | 95½ | 95½ | 95½ | 95½ |
| Quicksilver | | | | | | |
| Quicksilver pref. | 42½ | 42½ | 42½ | 42½ | 42½ | 42 |
| Adams Ex. | | | | | | |
| Wells, F. & Co. | | | | | | |
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| U. S. | | | | | | |
| Gold | 110½ | 110½ | 110½ | 110½ | 110½ | 110½ |

—Messrs. Bowen & Fox, brokers, and members of the Philadelphia Stock Exchange, furnish the following quotations of the closing prices to-day of the most active stocks:

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| North Pennsylvania Railroad | 42 |
| Camden and Amboy Railroad | 125½ |
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—A new counterfeit of the latest issue of the fifty-cent currency has made its appearance, which, although the engraving is of a coarser character, and the fine lathe work wanting, though imitated cosmetically, yet is well calculated to deceive. The red and blue fibres in the paper of the genuine are imitated by printing in the counterfeit the long beard of Secretary Stanton is darker, and the figures "50" on the right hand are surrounded by a circle of lines, instead of lines as in the genuine. On the reverse, the counterfeit may be distinguished by the "Simmons" falling to touch the line encircling the large oval to the next, and also by the absence of the shading and fine lines around the word "fifty cents."

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### IRON MARKETS.

PHILADELPHIA.

November 5.—Iron—In pig iron there is very little movement, but prices are without material change. No 1 sold at $26@2; No 2 is quoted at $22@23 per ton. Bar iron sells at $60@ ton. Blooms and nails are neglected. Scotch pig sells at $33 ⅌ ton.

NEW YORK.

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Toledo Market.

TOLEDO, November 5.—Flour dull but steady. Wheat firm, and advanced half cent, closing dull. No 2 white Wabash $1 40; No. 2 red winter $1 40; No 1 white Michigan $1 40; No 2 white Michigan $1 39; No 1 red $1 39; No 2 red $1 36; closing at $1 38. Corn is better and strong. Oats dull and unchanged. Clover seed steady at $6 45. Freights firm. 90 tons.

## PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, SATURDAY November 5, 1870.

REMARKS.—The markets continue to move along steadily, presenting nothing particularly new. So far as relates to prices we have but few changes to notice. Produce on the receipts are fully up with the demand; prices have been uniform for some time, dealers generally confining their purchases to lots sufficient to meet their current wants, prices being governed by the receipts. Taken as a whole the market was a vigorous one; still certain parties are disposed to grumble and complain—many of them are contented that way—it does them good. The large majority takes things just as they find them, and are the kind of people that are calculated to please their customers. Flour—The market was steady with a fair trade demand. Prices have undergone no quotable change. The receipts are increasing; since our last 2,245 bbls are among the receipts. The leading houses report a fair business doing, and the same may be said of the mills, which are running to their full capacity. Bacon and provisions are in good demand at current rates. The stock in this market unless replenished will soon be exhausted; the next week in all probability an other be obtained. The Western markets are reported as being but poorly supplied—very little better off then our own.

The following are the wholesale prices, unless otherwise noted:

ASHES—The market continues to move along steadily, with a fair supply and demand for most descriptions. The current rates were: Pearls $6@6¼ ⅌ cwt; 2nd sort, 5¾@5¾; Peatls, 5¾@5¾; No 1 ash, common, $4 ⅌ cwt; No 2 do, 3¾@4 ⅌ cwt., No 3 do, $3 ⅌ cwt.

APPLE BUTTER—Market well supplied. Sales were made at various prices, ranging from 50@ 70c ⅌ gallon.

APPLES—The receipts continue large, since our last; 2,566 barrels being among the receipts. The market was steady and previous prices were maintained. The current rates were: $2 50@3 00 for fair to good and $3 25@3 50 for barrel for choice.

BUTTER—The market was less firm. Prices are on the decline. The receipts since our last were 50 packages. We continue to quote fair to medium 25@28c ⅌ lb; prime to choice at 30@32c; inferior lots are a drug at 20@22c.

BROOM CORN—The supply is in excess of the demand, which causes a dull market. We are reported sales at 4½@6½c per lb, extreme rates.

BEANS—The supply is fair, (2 steamls $7 50@ 7 75 ⅌ bush; hickory nuts $1 50 ⅌ bush; walnuts $1 00 ⅌ bush.

CANDLES—Sales of mould at 13½c; star 20c, stearine 18@19c ⅌ lb.

BEESWAX—We have nothing new to note, the demand was fair and sales were regular at 30@32c ⅌ lb.

CRANBERRIES—The market contains a fair supply of the various kinds with regular sales of eastern cultivated at $12@13; Sackett's Belle of Hudson sold at $17@17 50 ⅌ bbl.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—The receipts are more numerous and prices are unchanged with sales in a regular way at $4 per cwt.

POTATOES—The market was firm with a good demand; the receipts have fallen off. Sales of Buckeyes at 70@75c; Peachblows 80@85c; Jerseys sweets are steady at $4@4 25 ⅌ bbl; Baltimore $3 50@3 75 ⅌ bbl.

CARBON OIL—Continues weak with a declining tendency. Sales of standard brands of white at 22½@23c ⅌ gallon.

SOAP—Prices are steady; Babbitt's 10c; Oakley's, 10½c; chemical soap, 9c. Quotations to make in prices. The demand was fair and sales were regular, with a good business doing.

SAPOLIO—In fair demand; sales Enoch Morgan & Sons six dozen for $6 50.

CONCENTRATED LYE—Sales Pennsylvania $6 00 ⅌ case, other brands sold at $6 00@7 00 ⅌ case.

CIDER—The receipts have increased and so has the demand; we are noted regular sales at $6@6 50 ⅌ bbl, the latter figures for a very prime article.

GRAIN.—The market since our last has undergone no material change. The sales to consumers are fully up with the demand; prices have been uniform for some time, dealers generally confining their purchases to lots sufficient to meet their current wants, prices being governed by the receipts. Taken as a whole the market was a vigorous one; still certain parties are disposed to grumble and complain—many of them are contented that way—it does them good. The large majority takes things just as they find them, and are the kind of people that are calculated to please their customers. Flour—The market was steady with a fair trade demand. Prices have undergone no quotable change. The receipts are increasing; since our last 2,245 bbls are among the receipts. The leading houses report a fair business doing, and the same may be said of the mills, which are running to their full capacity. Bacon and provisions are in good demand at current rates. The stock in this market unless replenished will soon be exhausted; the next week in all probability an other be obtained. The Western markets are reported as being but poorly supplied—very little better off then our own.

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CARBON OIL—Continues weak with a declining tendency. Sales of standard brands of white at 22½@23c ⅌ gallon.

SOAP—Prices are steady; Babbitt's 10c; Oakley's, 10½c; chemical soap, 9c. Quotations to make in prices. The demand was fair and sales were regular, with a good business doing.

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CONCENTRATED LYE—Sales Pennsylvania $6 00 ⅌ case, other brands sold at $6 00@7 00 ⅌ case.

CIDER—The receipts have increased and so has the demand; we are noted regular sales at $6@6 50 ⅌ bbl, the latter figures for a very prime article.

Business in the Gold Room is less active, since some of the larger "shorts" accounts have been closed. There is no disposition to press the decline below 110, and this morning the price has been steady at 110¼@110¾. The steamers sailing to-day will carry $2,750 870 of specie; of which only $145,300 is on home account, $10,510 by the *Rockford*, being Mexican silver in transit, and $2,500 000 by the *Islandia*, being in transit from Vera Cruz. Coin gold is in full supply, loans being made at one-half per cent. considered either side, or at 1@2 per cent. for the use of the currency.

—The drop in the gold premium this week to 110 is the lowest point touched since July 7, 1862. As to the future of the market, a correspondent writes thus: "In my hour of the day's sign banking houses to-day I took occasion to sound them on this subject, and I found their ideas almost identical with those I advanced on a former occasion. I can safely repeat, therefore, that, in the judgment of the best advised foreign houses in this city, peace will draw down sharply the bullion balances of the Bank of England; send the rate of interest; cause a general selling of consols and other securities; draw gold from this side and send it down stocks from five to ten per cent. The effect on cotton was of naturally be to advance it, yet there are several reasons why that advance could be maintained."

—The Wall street markets assume a decidedly firmer tone since the armistice news. The Prussian terms are considered as mild. This confidence is attributed to the bull cliques who have apparently concluded to stimulate prices. It becomes more evident that the market owes its improvement to this influence when the stocks which have been most affected are perceived to be those which are largely owned and controlled by these combinations. The bears who had closed their short interests to a great extent during the sole time allowed them, will hardly venture to attack the market, until the fresh upward movement exhausts itself. The bull movement is being closely governed by the shrewdness and intelligence usually displayed by them. If decisive signs of checking decline and of turning the tide, it was to be expected that advantage of the shorts would be taken for a week or ago when prices had been marked down under the persistent hammering and large selling that had latterly evidently prevailed in the country, and the bears had thus a good chance to protect their sales and buy for profits on the turn. There is in consequence some chuckling in the street among the fraternity of growlers that their speculations should have been thus outwitted.

—James T. Brady & Co., corner of Fourth avenue and Wood street, quote United States securities in New York to-day as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| Gold | 110¼ |
| U. S. 6s, 1881 | 112½ |
| U. S. 5-20s, 1862 | 107¾ |
| U. S. 5-20s, 1864 | 107¾ |
| U. S. 5-20s, 1865 | 108¼ |
| 5-20s, January and July, 1865 | 108½ |
| 5-20s, January and July, 1867 | 109½ |
| 5-20s, January and July, 1868 | 109½ |
| U. S. 10-40s | 106½ |
| Currency 6s | 111½ |

—The following table, made up from the quotations received at J. W. Kennedy's Stock Rooms, Apollo building, No. 90 Fourth avenue, shows the prices of Railway Stocks, Gold, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange during the day:

| Nov. 4, 1870. | 10 A.M. | 11 A.M. | 12 M. | 1:30 P.M. | 2:30 P.M. | 3 P.M. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| C & N | 93 | 92 | 92¾ | 92¾ | 92¾ | 92¾ |
| Erie | 28½ | 28¾ | 28¾ | 28¾ | 28¾ | 28¾ |
| Reading | 93½ | 93¾ | 93¾ | 93¾ | 93¾ | 93¾ |
| Rock Island | | | | | | |
| Pitts., Ft. W. & C. | 98½ | 98½ | 98½ | 98½ | 98½ | 98½ |
| C. & P. W. | | | | | | |
| C. & P. O. | | | | | | |
| Mil., Clev. & Col. | 48 | 48 | 48 | 48 | 48 | 48 |
| Chicago & Alton | 93½ | 93½ | 93½ | 93½ | 93½ | 93½ |
| Do. pref'd | 112½ | 112½ | 112½ | 112½ | 112½ | 112½ |
| Terre Haute | 23 | 23 | 23 | 23 | 23 | 23 |
| Do. pref'd | 60½ | 60½ | 60½ | 60½ | 60½ | 60½ |
| Cleve. & Pitts. | | | | | | |
| Cleve. & Tol. | | | | | | |
| Mich. Cent. | 93 | 93 | 93 | 93 | 93 | 93 |
| Mich. S. & N. I. | | | | | | |
| Ohio & M. | 32½ | 32¾ | 32¾ | 32¾ | 32¾ | 32¾ |
| Ind. & Ill. | | 117 | 118 | | | |
| Ind. & C. | | | | | | |
| S. F. and S. | | | | | | |
| Ohio & C. | | | | | | |
| Cin. & Ind. | | | | | | |
| N. Y. C. | 95½ | 95½ | 95½ | 95½ | 95½ | 95½ |
| Quicksilver | | | | | | |
| Quicksilver pref. | 42½ | 42½ | 42½ | 42½ | 42½ | 42 |
| Adams Ex. | | | | | | |
| Wells, F. & Co. | | | | | | |
| American | | | | | | |
| U. S. | | | | | | |
| Gold | 110½ | 110½ | 110½ | 110½ | 110½ | 110½ |

—Messrs. Bowen & Fox, brokers, and members of the Philadelphia Stock Exchange, furnish the following quotations of the closing prices to-day of the most active stocks:

| | |
|---|---|
| Pennsylvania Central | 59½ |
| Philadelphia and Erie | 26½ |
| Lehigh Navigation | 85½ |
| Catawissa preferred | 30½ |
| Oil Creek and Allegheny Railroad | 43 |
| Lehigh Valley Railroad | 59 |
| North Pennsylvania Railroad | 42 |
| Camden and Amboy Railroad | 125½ |
| Schuylkill Navigation | 15 |
| Heston ville Passenger Railroad | 14½ |

—A new counterfeit of the latest issue of the fifty-cent currency has made its appearance, which, although the engraving is of a coarser character, and the fine lathe work wanting, though imitated cosmetically, yet is well calculated to deceive. The red and blue fibres in the paper of the genuine are imitated by printing in the counterfeit the long beard of Secretary Stanton is darker, and the figures "50" on the right hand are surrounded by a circle of lines, instead of lines as in the genuine. On the reverse, the counterfeit may be distinguished by the "Simmons" falling to touch the line encircling the large oval to the next, and also by the absence of the shading and fine lines around the word "fifty cents."

—James W. Kennedy, Broker, No. 80 Fourth avenue, (Apollo Building), dealer in Government, State and Municipal Bonds; Railroad, Bank, Insurance and Miscellaneous Stocks. Represented daily at the New York Stock Exchange, and buys and sells stocks on commission for the same commission and on the same terms as the New York brokers. Money to loan in sums of $50 and upwards on collateral or well indorsed promissory notes, or on mortgages on city or Allegheny county real estate.

### IRON MARKETS.

PHILADELPHIA.

November 5.—Iron—In pig iron there is very little movement, but prices are without material change. No 1 sold at $26@2; No 2 is quoted at $22@23 per ton. Bar iron sells at $60@ ton. Blooms and nails are neglected. Scotch pig sells at $33 ⅌ ton.

NEW YORK.

November 5.—Iron—The demand for Scotch pig continues without abatement, and prices still have a hardening tendency; an invoice of 700 tons of Summerlee has been received and disposed of at $30@31 50, and is now held at the latter figure. In other kinds transactions are restricted to the limits of jobbing parcels, sales in lots of 250 tons: Eglinton at $33, and 100 do Garsherrie at $38. Anthracite pig is quiet but steady at quoted rates. Old are scarce and wanted.—*Commercial List.*

Toledo Market.

TOLEDO, November 5.—Flour dull but steady. Wheat firm, and advanced half cent, closing dull. No 2 white Wabash $1 40; No. 2 red winter $1 40; No 1 white Michigan $1 40; No 2 white Michigan $1 39; No 1 red $1 39; No 2 red $1 36; closing at $1 38. Corn is better and strong. Oats dull and unchanged. Clover seed steady at $6 45. Freights firm. 90 tons.

## ORR & WILLIAMS SOLD TO

| | No. | Weight. | Price. |
|---|---|---|---|
| H C Imhoff & Co | 31 | 14,000 | 7 50 |
| H C Imhoff & Co | 36 | 9,900 | 7 50 |
| H C Imhoff & Co | 174 | 49,300 | 7 25 |
| H C Imhoff & Co | 123 | 34,100 | 7 20 |
| Wilson | 91 | 22,800 | 7 35 |
| C R Weis | 202 | 51,400 | 7 25 |
| R Ward | 94 | 27,800 | 7 15 |
| Vester & Co | 104 | 29,900 | 7 25 |
| Vester & Co | 53 | 12,800 | 7 00 |
| Bowers & Co | 102 | 22,700 | 6 50 |
| Ed smith | 10 | 2,500 | 6 50 |
| Ed smith | 108 | 28,000 | 7 25 |
| J Ramsey | 92 | 21,800 | 7 25 |
| R Hardie | 7 | 2,000 | 7 25 |
| Crook & Co | 54 | 9,900 | 7 00 |
| A Newgent | 46 | 12,000 | 7 00 |
| Wm Dalzell | 113 | 27,700 | 7 00 |

## SMITH & WATSON SOLD TO

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| E Smith | 14 | 3,100 | $7 25 |
| A W Gillett | 71 | 18,800 | 6 75 |
| A W Gillett | 3 | 700 | 6 50 |
| R N Duffy | 13 | 1,600 | 6 50 |
| J Reynolds | 87 | 21,700 | 7 00 |
| Brennan & Co | 6 | 2,300 | 6 50 |
| E H Davis | 50 | 4,100 | 6 90 |

## P. R. ASBURY SOLD TO

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| W Hedges | 48 | 7 50 |
| E Smith | 110 | 7 00 |
| A Newgent | 2 | 6 75 |
| W Newport | 50 | 6 65 |

**Sheep.**

Weighmaster G. T. Howland reports having weighed the following number of sheep for the week ending November 5:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Monday | 1,666 | Thursday | 2,946 |
| Tuesday | 1,467 | Friday | 1,244 |
| Wednesday | 8,940 | Saturday | 1,474 |
| | | | 20,432 |

SALES.

Below we give the sales of the week as reported, with the prices:

## HAZELWOOD & BLACKSTOCK SOLD TO

| | No. | Weight. | Price. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Pidco k & Erisman | 252 | 16,500 | 4 65 |
| H Davis | 98 | 14,700 | 4 50 |
| W S Kidd | 197 | 13,600 | 4 60 |
| Hamilton | 102 | 10,815 | 4 50 |
| J Latta | 73 | 5,600 | 3 65 |
| M Hill | 102 | 6,600 | 3 65 |
| J Latta | 246 | 13,370 | 3 90 |
| H Davis | 150 | 10,815 | 4 50 |
| E H Davis | 110 | 6,900 | 3 65 |
| E H Davis | 104 | 6,340 | 3 65 |
| E N Scott | 221 | 16,300 | $1 off 3 75 |
| J Pearce | 33 | 2,160 | 3 50 |
| P

The Daily Commercial.

TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENTS.

Boarding—103 Fourth avenue.
Salesman Wanted—J. F. Harris.
Dividend—Third National Bank.
Dividend—Eureka Insurance Company.
Louisville Navy—Knox & Orr.
Flour—T. C. Jenkins & Bro.
Four Mortgage Bonds—Tanner & Co.
Maps of America and Europe—E. Lloyd.
Building for Rent—Arnauld & Sons.
White River Flour—T. C. Jenkins & Bro.
Farm and Coal Lands for Sale—A. Liggate.
Golden Wedding Rye Whisky—Jos. S. Finch.
Ruptures Cured—Dr. Gregory.
Oysters—Kidney, Hulme & Co.
Pulmonary Affections—Dr. Keyser.
Masonic Hall—Madame Rentz' Female Minstrels.
Boarding—142 Penn street.
Meeting Postponed—Jared M. Brush.
Partner Wanted—A. Commercial office.
St. Bridget's Fair—Sisters.
Opera House—As You Like It.
Academy of Music—Lisa Weber Troupe.
Masonic Hall—Ada Tesman's Female Minstrels.
Grand Military Fair—City Hall.
Mercantile Library Hall—Allegory and Tableaux.
Mercantile Library Association—Lecture Course.
Trimble's Varieties Theatre.
Cracker Meal—Marvin's.
Cream Ale—Pier, Dunnals & Co.
Boston Cracker—Marvin's.
Bolting and Hose for Sale—Hartley, McKee & Co
Offices for Rent—Commercial Office.
Clearing Sale—Morganstern & Co.
Offices to Let—Commercial Office.
Patent Folding Bed Lounge—Lemon & Weise.
Lumber Price List—Mellon Brothers.
Mortgage Wanted—Thomas E. Wyly.
Hoff's Malt Extract—Tarrant & Co.
Bridal Sets, &c.—Baller & Co.
Boots and Shoes—Gill & Bro.

## CITY MATTERS.

### METEOROLOGICAL RECORD.

Observations Made by the Storm Signal Service of the United States Army.

| | 7:23 A. M. | 4:23 P. M. | 11:23 P. M. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Pittsburgh, Nov. 6, 1870. | | | |
| Height of barometer, inches | 29.99 | 29.42 | 29.51 |
| Change since last report..... | 0.05 | —0.07 | 0.09 |
| Thermometer..... | 59° | 64° | 43° |
| Change in 24 hours..... | 14° | 9° | 2° |
| Direction of Wind..... | N. W. | N. W. | N. W. |
| Velocity of wind—miles per hour..... | calm | calm | 4 |
| Pressure of wind—pounds per square foot..... | .000 | .000 | .08 |
| Character of wind..... | A. | A. | C. |
| Rainfall since last report in inches..... | .000 | .000 | .000 |
| State of weather..... | 2. | 2. | 1. |

NOTES—In the telegraphic reports, only the variations of the barometer since the last report are given; decrease being denoted by a fall, and thronghout the table by the minus sign.

Character of the winds to save space, is indicated by letters of the alphabet, as follows: A, just perceptible; B, gently brisk; C, pleasant brisk; D, very brisk; E, high wind; F, very high wind; G, strong gale; H, violent gale; I, hurricane; J, most violent hurricane.

State of the weather in the same way, is indicated by numerals as follows: 1, clear; 2, fair; 3, light rain; 4, heavy rain; 5, snow.

JAMES WEST, Observer Sergeant.

THE only living two legged colt at Burnell's Museum.

CORONER WEST.—This gentleman expects to assume the duties of his responsible position about the 20th of the month.

A WIFE BEATER.—The Mayor yesterday committed Michael Floyd to jail for thirty days on a charge of being a professional wife beater.

HOTEL FOR SALE.—A hotel in a fine location, newly repaired and improved, is offered for sale in an advertisement on the first page, on the most reasonable terms. See the card.

G. A. R. CONVENTION.—A convention of the posts in this vicinity will be held in the hall of Post No. 3, Fourth avenue, this evening. A full attendance from the Posts in this vicinity is desirable.

DIRECTORS ELECTED.—Messrs. Alexander Bates, Thomas Brown, John Moorhead, James Connor and A. M. Barr, have been elected Directors of the City Deposit Bank, soon to be opened in East Liberty.

NO NAME.—A woman, who was too full gone to tell her name, was found by the police lying on the pavement in Diamond street, corner of Cherry alley, about nine o'clock last evening. She was treated to a ride to the station house in a wheelbarrow.

ARM BROKEN.—A little son of Mrs. Hare, of Kittanning, aged three years, on Friday fell from a high bed, upon which he was playing with his brother and broke his arm. Dr. McCulloch set the broken bone, and the little fellow is doing well.

CORNER STONE.—Next Sunday the corner stone of a new Catholic Church at Grove station, Pittsburgh and Connelsville Railroad, will be laid. The building is being erected under the supervision of St. Michaels Seminary Directors at Glenwood.

LOUISVILLE NAVY.—KNOX & ORR, 268 Liberty street, are now receiving large shipments of the olive mahogany Louisville Navy. The increased demand for these goods is sufficient evidence of its popularity with the trade and consumers.

THE living two legged colt, at Burnell's Museum, is seven teen months old and walks erect on his hind legs.

GAS.—The illuminating power of the gas furnished by the Pittsburgh Gas Company, and sold by the All-gheny Company fifteen and three-tenths candles, and the Birmingham Company fifteen and twenty-four one hundredths candles.

NOTICE TO JURORS.—Notice has been given to the jurors summoned to attend the District and Common Pleas Courts on the first Monday of November that they will not be required to attend until the following Monday. The jurors summoned should bear this notification in mind.

PERSONAL.—Gen. Wm. Larimer, our former fellow citizen, has been renominated for the State Senate in the Leavenworth (Kansas) Senatorial District. There is a strong indorsement of the General's course during the past two years, and he will no doubt be re-elected by a large majority.

PRE-EMINENTLY SUPERIOR.—The new note and letter paper called *Pre Excellence*, and manufactured for and sold exclusively by J. R. Weldin & Co., No. 101 Wood street, is well named, as all who have used it will readily admit. It is superior to any paper yet offered here, and must soon become widely appreciated. Try it.

PISTOLING.—An Italian, name unknown, while laboring under a slight attack of mania-a-pota, last evening distinguished himself by discharging a pistol on Fifth avenue, near the Opera House. The affair caused considerable excitement, and a fee in the confusion the offender against law and order was taken home by some friends.

LEG BROKEN.—During a fight which occurred at the corner of Diamond and Penn streets, Fifteenth ward, a man by the name of Morgan sustained a compound fracture of both bones of his leg. The injured man was removed to his boarding house on Thirty-third street, and the fracture reduced by Dr. H. H. Clark.

POSTPONEMENT.—Mayor Brush announces in a card printed elsewhere in this paper, that the public meeting of persons interested in the free navigation of the Ohio, which would have been held at the Council Chamber to-day, has been postponed until Thursday evening, at 7½ o'clock. Notice of place of meeting will be published on Wednesday.

GREATEST living curiosity of the age. The only two legged colt in the world—at Burnell's Museum.

EX-POLICEMAN.—A man giving his name as J. B. Scott, and who stated that he was an ex-policeman of Philadelphia, was found about half past nine o'clock yesterday morning by officer Peter Kuiter and detective Dressler, making rail fence on Sixth avenue. He thought he was in Allegheny, and could not tell where his stopping place was, so he was locked up for a hearing.

INSTALLED.—The following have been installed officers of the Evening Star Temple of Honor: W. C. T., R. D. Nicholson; W. V. T., G. H. Zacharias; W. R., Alex P. Newlon; W. A. R., W. E. Lee; W. F. S., Alexander Kelly; W. T., Samuel Elson; W. U., W. W. Templeton; W. D. U. N. Aiken; W. G., S. H. Anderson; W. O. S., J. W. Rogers; W. P., Thomas Jones. The Temple was never in a more flourishing condition.

QUESTION AND ANSWER.—Why is it that the Singer Sewing Machine so largely oversells all the other competitors in Pittsburgh, Allegheny and elsewhere? Because the popular judgment, which has been thoroughly tested, has decided all the points in favor of the merits of *the new Family Sewing Machine*, made by this firm. Owing to the great popularity of this new machine, *forty thousand* more were sold in 1869 than during the preceding year. Call at the agency of Messrs. Straw & Morton, No. 39 Sixth street, and examine the Machines. No canvassers are employed.

MISS NILSSON'S TERMS.—The Mercantile Library Association endeavored to secure the services of Miss Nilsson for two or three concerts, at their new library hall in this city. Her agent, Max Strakosch, was written to, and generously consented to give three concerts here for the reasonable sum of $3,000—$2,000 to be paid on signing the contract. Or they would agree to give three concerts, the Library Association paying all the expenses, and equally dividing the proceeds. The Library committee thought the proposition entirely too generous, and refused to take advantage of the lady's offer, preferring to allow her to sing here on her own book, and thus give her an opportunity to make something worth while.

TEMPERANCE MEETING TO-NIGHT.—Rev. P. Coombe, Corresponding Secretary of the Pennsylvania State Temperance Union, will deliver a lecture in the First Methodist Church, Fifth avenue, above Smithfield street, at 7:30 o'clock to-night. His subject will be the illegality and unconstitutionality of the license system. Mr. Coombe will show that, by the change in public opinion, the license system has lost all the *properties* of law, and is therefore in violation of all the *principles* of common law, and should be abolished from our statutes. Mr. Coombe will also lecture in the Beaver Street M. E. Church, Allegheny City, on Wednesday evening, on some other features of the license system. Mr. C. is accepting at the St. Nicholas Hotel, corner of Grant street and Fourth avenue, and all who desire his services can call on or address him there during the present month. He is a powerful speaker, and as fearless as he is a powerful speaker, and as fearless as he is powerful. What this man in the State has wrought more zealously, faithfully, or effectively for temperance than himself. He is a host for the cause. Go and hear him.

### Rowdyism at the Point.

The "Point" appears to be rapidly developing a set of rowdies. A party of three boys, about sixteen years of age, were brought to the central station-house last evening. Officers Mackrell and Bondman arrested two of them, named Neal Dougherty and Joseph Hogan, on the instance of James Hogan, who said the youthful rowdies attacked him near the foot of Water street and beat him severely. After he escaped and reached his house, they counted away at the door, and said they could whip him or any next door neighbor that came to his assistance. The next door neighbor came to his assistance in the shape of the two officers named. Patrick McDonough, another boy of about the same age, was arrested also in the evening for drunkenness and disorderly conduct.

## THE BEDFORD AND BRIDGEPORT RAILROAD INJUNCTION CASE.

### Answer of the Directors to the Bill Complainants.

The equity proceeding in the Supreme Court, in which Messrs. Wood, Morrell & Co., seek to enjoin the Directors of the Bedford and Bridgeport Railroad Company from leasing the road to W. B. Hughart, Esq., President of the Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad Company has already been published. The Bedford *Inquirer* publishes the answer to the bill, of which the following is a synopsis:

The answer recites the Act authorizing the construction of the road from the Pittsburgh and Connellsville railroad, at or near Bridgeport, to the town of Bedford, and sets forth that after several public meetings of citizens on the subject of building the road, to be operated in connection with the Pittsburgh and Connellsville railroad, the original subscription to the stock of the company were made—some twenty months after the original passage of the Act—and averred that negotiations were entered into between President Hughart of the Pittsburgh and Connellsville railroad, and a large number of the new road, before the company was organized, by which negotiations it was agreed that if the citizens of Bedford county would raise fifty thousand dollars, Mr. Hughart would subscribe fifty thousand dollars additional, that the amount, it was estimated, would be sufficient to grade and ballast the road, which should be leased to the Pittsburgh and Connellsville railroad, to be operated in connection with their road, and that the said company would put on the superstructure and complete the road. The answer then sets forth the fact that the subscription from Mr. Hughart was not made until the last of October last, although the requisite conditions were complied with. Defendants further aver that on the day named Mr. John Cessna, President, representing himself to be the agent of Wood, Morrell & Co., subscribed $50,000 to the capital stock, but that the subscription was not accepted by the company a vote of the Board, and not made in the records of the Board; that it was made in Mr. Cessna's office, when four or at most five, of the Directors were present, and without the full knowledge of the Board, and on the part of Mr. Cessna, that if Mr. Hughart, at the next meeting of the Board, which was to be held on Wednesday, the 2d of November, would subscribe the $50,000 aforesaid, he, Cessna, would withdraw the Wood, Morrell & Co. subscription. This stipulation and agreement was the after stock was subscribed, and was, in effect, that Hughart should be appointed through misrepresentation and concurrent lease of the road which had been going on, should remain open, until the 12th of October, subject to Mr. Hughart's election, Cessna further stipulated and agreed on his part that, if Mr. Hughart would make the said subscription of fifty thousand dollars, he would not run for his position of President, if Mr. Hughart desired to run himself.

The respondents aver that the resolution consummating the lease received five affirmative votes and one negative, and that the President did not declare that there was no quorum voting, and that the resolution was lost. The answer gives the proposed form of the lease, and denies that the Board, or a majority, was on the public exhibition of Messrs. Wood, Morrell & Co., and they right to consider them as stockholders; that the meeting called at their request could be simply a farce, and a fraud upon the public and the stockholders. That such a result would leave one half of the stock unpaid and would leave one half of the stock unpaid for by law and at least $40,000 more. The respondents, claiming to have acted in good faith, pray that the bill be dismissed with their costs, and that they be discharged from all liability incurred.

## THE DIXMONT HOSPITAL.

### Saturday's Investigation Concerning the Death of Wm. Heffelfinger—The Attendants, Steward and Dr. Reed Testify that the Deceased Received the Best of Treatment—The Hospital Exonerated from all Blame in the Matter.

The managers of the Dixmont Hospital on Saturday concluded their investigations in the case of Wm. Heffelfinger, of Indiana (Pa.) who died at the Hospital several weeks ago.

The Board of Managers, accompanied by several gentlemen from Indiana, visited Dixmont at ten o'clock, and after a tour through the building met in the office to investigate the case.

John E Harper, Esq., President of the Board, occupied the chair, and Mr. R. C. Loomis acted as Secretary.

Mr. Harper, after calling the meeting to order, read the following affidavits:

Personally came before the subscriber, a justice of the peace for Indiana county, who being sworn says—that on the 24th day of October of Mrs. Heffelfinger, deceased, on Saturday, October 29, 1870, after the dead body of the said Heffelfinger had been sent to the Dixmont Hospital and that she noised on the body of said Heffelfinger, especially on his head, very many lice or vermin.

M. J. ADAIR.

Sworn ty a magistrate of Indiana (Pa.)

Personally came before me on the same day, John Mingshower, who, being sworn, says that the above statement, from his personal observation, is true and correct.

Before me, a Justice of the Peace for said county, personally appeared Mrs. Jane Heffelfinger, widow of the late Wm. Heffelfinger, deceased, who, being duly sworn, says that on Saturday morning, October 29, 1870, at Dixmont, was looking at the dead body of her husband, the Superintendent came to examine into his hair, and upon further and closer examination she discovered that the hair on his head was literally covered with lice, and that the whole was, and that she afterward noticed them coming crawling over his shroud.

JANE E HEFFELFINGER.

I certify that the foregoing statement of Mrs. Heffelfinger, from her own personal observation is true and correct.

her
MULVINA ✕ COLEMAN.
mark.

Personally appeared before me, the William A. Stuart, who, being duly sworn, doth depose that on October 23, 1870 while he was standing outside of the Hoffelfinger house when the body of Wm. Heffelfinger, deceased, was being washed, Mrs. Heffelfinger—perhaps two feet from said window—the window being open—was seen crawling through the hair and on the shroud of deceased. WM. A. STUART.

Personally before me, a magistrate in and for Indiana county, came Samuel Smith, who, being sworn, doth depose and say that he was at the late residence of deceased on Sabbath evening for the purpose of watching which the deceased then did—that there was no quorum voting, and that the room was full of lice crawling through the hair of deceased.

SAMUEL SMITH.

Personally, before me, &c., came James G. Kerard, who, being sworn, doth depose and say that he saw lice crawling in large numbers through the hair of Heffelfinger, the deceased. This was on Sabbath evening, October 23.

After reading the above papers Mr. Harper inquired what action the Board wished to take in regard to them.

Mr. Miller said he would like to hear the statement of some of the attendants in relation as to the condition of the body when it left the Hospital.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION.

Dr. Reed said he wished to make a correction in the reports of his speeches published Saturday morning. He had been represented as saying that he had ordered the attendants to keep Heffelfinger clean. What he had said was that he had frequently seen the attendants bathing the deceased.

TESTIMONY OF THE STEWARD OF THE HOSPITAL.

Samuel Caldwell, steward of the hospital, was then sworn, and gave the following testimony:

Q. State what time Mr. Heffelfinger came to the institution? A. On the 14th of May, I think.

Q. What did you do after the reception of Mr. Heffelfinger? A. The commitment papers were delivered to me for personal condition? A. What was the first thing you did with the patients coming into the institution they are thoroughly washed and their clothes changed when it is necessary. In the case of Mr. Heffelfinger, as in all others, everything was done that we thought necessary.

Q—What condition do you find parties in? A—We find parties in a very filthy condition. Some of them are covered with vermin from head to foot, and we find it necessary in many cases to take possession of the patient's clothing, burn it and furnish them with new clothing, as from the jails and poor houses of this and adjoining counties. A great many are sent from the Pittsburgh jail in that condition.

Q—Did I understand you to say that when Mr. Heffelfinger came he broke away from you? A—He did not exactly break away from me, but he did not cover that; I did not notice anything at that time. I did not notice anything of that kind upon him. Q—Was he a maniac such that you would undertake care of him—if personally? A—Yes, sir; the first night he came here he broke a pane of glass in the attendant's room, and was very filthy; he damaged things in the room; sometimes he appeared to be a maniac, and we did not know what he did; he would stand in a peculiar mood for hours, and did not appear to be at all in his right mind. He was then taken into what we call the third ward, one of the wards for the violent cases, and there remain a month or so; he was taken from there on account of his habits being unusually good, to allow him to assist in keeping clothing on him; he was taken to the third ward from the second ward. From there he was in the second ward for some time, and that is the best ward in the house.

Q—What were his personal habits for some time before his death? A—I do not know that I can say that he was exceedingly filthy. I have known him to do things to be changed three and four times a day. Sometimes he would tell us he had no clothing, and when we would go to look for some he would say he had changed them himself. He was not confined to his room for four or five weeks, more or less, sometimes at a time. He was dressed and able to get up and walk around a little. The inmates are always washed cleanly and then combed; they are all required to do it on Saturday; he was in regular shaving and combing day; then, though, their heads are combed at least once a day. When persons are in the filthiest enough they are furnished with combs. I have reason to believe that the razor was carried out so far as Mr. Heffelfinger was concerned; their habits are rather flighty when they are attended to, but they are not quited. The day before his death I helped to wash him; he had taken a bath, took and gave him new clothing, but he had a habit of tearing it off in a few minutes.

Q—What was the cause of his death? A—He was thoroughly washed and clean underclothes put on him, and I combed his hair after his death, and we laid him out in the parlor. He died on Tuesday, the 25th of October, I think. We had a coffin made for the purpose, and one of those was put on him, and we put on him a clean shroud, and the undershirt and drawers, a shroud was made for him out of a very nice article of shrouding; we did not put any gloves on him, as I stated the fact that we had run out. The coffin was a very nice one, worth, probably from seventy to twenty-five dollars. After he was put in the coffin he was left in the sitting room until he was taken to the hearse. The lid was put upon the corpse was all new, and of good quality.

Q—Was Mr. Heffelfinger's wife to see him before he died? A—Yes, sir. His wife came to see him two days or two weeks before he died. The attendant brought deceased into the room to her. He looked entirely unlikely wheeled and left the parlor. The attendant came to me and said Heffelfinger would not see his wife. I then took him into the parlor myself and asked him: "Who is that lady in the room?" That made no reply, and she attempted to speak to him but he would not talk. I took him to the ward and came back to see his wife, and she then expressed herself as astonished that he was looking so well.

Q—After his death, did you notice any vermin upon his body? A—After we laid him out in the sitting room, I discovered vermin, but when I went to put on the shroud, to my astonishment I discovered two small *pediculi* in his ear. I picked them off and looked around, but I could not see any more. When we put him in the coffin, the next day about ten or eleven o'clock, I looked again but could not discover anything.

Q—You have been in the army and have had some experience about vermin? A—Yes, sir. I had experience enough to satisfy me that I could not keep clear of them. After the battle of Antietam we encamped upon the field for about six weeks, and in about that time we observed ourselves getting full of them and took every measure to get rid of them. We made a practice of getting large kettles and boiling our clothing with salt, and would think we had got right, but in a few days the thing would develop themselves again. I came to the conclusion that I would not kill a louse in the clothing. When a person has been filthy in his habits the liability to increase from is great. I have known two days after the decease of a person vermin were developed again, if there was any in those persons at the time of death, they were not visible, yet, in two or three days they would develop themselves over the head. The body of Mr. Heffelfinger being in almost a state of decomposition, I think it would be more liable to breed the vermin. The deceased had very heavy whiskers, a rather head of hair, and his head was full of dandruff.

This closed the testimony, and Mr. Sanson said, in reply to a question from one of the managers, that he had never seen a corpse treated from any institution, that was better prepared for burial than this; the clothes were neat, and with the exception of the vermin, his body was clean.

OTHER TESTIMONY.

Henry Elken, sworn—I was acquainted with deceased; had charge of him when he came here; he was put into the third ward on the second best in the Hospital; he was then absent three months. He was a quiet, easy going old man, only he was exceedingly filthy; his bedding had to be changed frequently, but his own clothes not so much; he became worse after he left our ward. The rules of the Hospital are that the patients be shaved and washed once a week. This was done in his case, and oftener if necessary. He went to the second ward, the test in the house; the attendant had been very careful in his case. Some days he was then taken to the fifth ward.

Thomas Connelly, an attendant of the fifth ward, was sworn, and testified that the deceased had been exceedingly violent and filthy while in the fifth ward. His testimony was substantially that of the previous witness.

J. F. Seehust, attendant in the Fourth ward, testified as to the conduct of the prisoner. When on his night to his ward from the fifth ward, on November 2d, 1869, was the night on which Heffelfinger died. During the time deceased was in the ward he required the attention of the witness about one-fourth of the time; some days deceased had to be washed as often as three times, and he had clothing was frequently changed; noticed two or three days before he died some vermin in his hair; said after that counted him every day; had expected at least three days before his death that he would die suddenly.

John Sherman, an attendant in the third ward, gave testimony that was a mere corroboration of that of the previous witnesses.

Mr. Williams, one of the oldest undertakers in the city, testified that he had been an undertaker for thirty years; had frequently taken charge of persons who died at the Hospital; also at the Second Ward Hospital; had occasion to put on vermin upon any person taken from the Hospital; he had taken persons from the Soldier's Hospital that had had upon them; had found vermin upon persons of eleven hours after death; timy always left the scalp after death; never have found them in quantities—not more than a dozen; have seen them crawling over the foreheads and cheeks; should think they would generate in three days; have seen a large quantity of vermin on soldiers that died at Antietam.

Dr. Reed here read from several medical works showing the remarkable manner in which lice were multiplied. Among the authorities quoted were Wilson on Diseases of the Skin, the *Medical News* and the *Medical and Surgical Reporter*.

T. Ewing, the assistant physician of the Hospital, stated the physical condition and habits of Heffelfinger, which differed very filthy.

### THE OPINION OF THE VISITORS.

The visitors from Indiana, Messrs. Sanson and Stewart, and Mr. Dupres Thomas, brother-in-law of the deceased, having been shown through the hospital, expressed themselves as entirely satisfied with the scrupulous neatness with which everything was found, and that they were thoroughly satisfied that Heffelfinger had been well cared for. They promised to publish a statement doing full justice to the hospital.

Mr. Loon is offered a resolution in effect that the gentlemen from Indiana be requested to furnish a report to this Board, to be entered on the minutes, as to whether the institution has done its whole duty towards the patient concerned in the present investigation. This was accepted, and the meeting adjourned.

After partaking of an excellent dinner, furnished by Superintendent Reed and his estimable lady, the party returned to the city on the evening train.

## COURT PROCEEDINGS.

### Criminal, United States District and Supreme Court—Sentences, &c.

CRIMINAL COURT—JUDGE STOWE.

A great deal of important business was transacted in this Court on Saturday, as will be seen from the following:

Hugh Stanton, of Allegheny city, who pleads sole proprietorship in indictments preferred with having published a malicious libel against Mrs. McCully, formerly a member of the First Presbyterian Church, Allegheny city, was called up for sentence. It will be recollected that on the Saturday previous Judge Hoge called up for argument. It will be recollected that on the Saturday previous Judge Hoge called up for argument. It will be recollected that on the Saturday previous Judge Hoge called up for argument